The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRIEBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC MCBRIDE, JOHN MCANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Four District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. H. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary, Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain; Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. MCKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street,

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

C. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

COX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Cherberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Gun Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush sed.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory, Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

B. POWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA

jan. 1'71-1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 19,67-1f.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec15'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. Sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep9'70-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. (jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard.
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

VETERINARY.
AUGUST FRIEND,
late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated
HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,
and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, near S. H. Jacoby's Marble Yard.
Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

RIODE FOUNTAIN PENS for sale cheap at this Office.

Poetical.

Grandfather's Barn.

O don't you remember our grandfather's barn,
Where our cousins and we met to play;
How we climbed on the beams and the scaffold so high,
Or tumbled at will on the hay;
How we sat in a row on the bundles of straw,
And riddles and witch stories told,
While the sunshine came in through the cracks at the south,
And turned all the dust into gold?

How we played hide and seek in each cranny and nook,
Wherever a child could be stowed;
Then we made us a coach of a hogshead of rye,
And on to "Boston" we rode?
And then we kept store, and sold barley and oats
And corn by the bushel or bin;
And straw for sister to braid into hats,
And flax for our mothers to spin.

Then we played we were biddies, and cackled and crowed,
Till grandmother in haste came to see
If the weasels were killing the old speckled hen,
Or whatever the matter might be,
How she patted our heads when she saw her mistake,
And called us her sweet "chicken-dears!"
While a tear dimmed her eye as the picture recalled
The scenes of her own vanished years.

How we tittered and swung, and played meeting and school,
And Indian, and soldier, and bear!
While up on the rafters the swallows kept house
Or sailed through the soft summer air.
How we longed to peep into their curious nests?
But they were too far overhead;
So we wished we were giants, or winged like the birds,
And then we'd do wonders, we said.

And don't you remember the racket we made
When selling at auction the hay;
And now we wound up with a keel-over leap
From the scaffold down into the hay?
When we went into supper our grandfather said,
If he had not once been a boy,
He should thought that the Hessians were sacking the town,
Or an earthquake had come to destroy.

How the years have gone on since in grandfather's barn
To play with our cousins we met!
Our eyes have grown dim and our locks have turned gray,
The golden, the brown, and the jet,
Yet still in my heart there's an ever green nook,
Where childhood's sweet memories stay;
And no music to me has a charm that can thrill,
Like the voices of children at play.

Miscellaneous.

Sketches of Count Bismarck and General Von Moltke.

BISMARCK.

Bismarck is an immensely large man. When he goes through one of the doors of the Chamber he fills the whole space, and must stoop beside. He is tall, straight, and well-proportioned. His broad shoulders and full breast bespeak immense force. He is not fat (where a German ought to be fat,) but his *cheeks* are so fat as to almost close his eyes, though, since the war, he seems to have grown a little thinner. He has a large head, which is bald on the top (the comic papers invariably represent him with three hairs,) and on the sides has a little short half-gray hair, which is in marked contrast with his full white moustache. His nose is rather short, and his eyes embedded under a heavy brow. His face is almost as white as his moustache, and is full of vigorous expression. When he sits he commonly leans forward, as if just ready to get up; and these portraits of him appear most natural which represent him in this position. His only joint would seem to be in his loins, for his back and neck are always kept straight. He is commonly in uniform, and his coat shines all over with bright buttons and brilliant badges. He is a man that any one would pick out of a crowd as a leading character. When he enters the Chamber, every eye is turned to him, and many show him special marks of honor; so that his first movements on entering are to politely return these signs of respect, both to the members of the Reichstag and to visitors. For, as often as he has already appeared in the Reichstag, the general curiosity to see him has never abated, so that everybody must look when Bismarck comes. He always sits at the Minister's desk, and seems to pay little attention to the debate, though he is always ready to speak. His speeches are generally short, and always go direct to the point. One need never wait long to know what he is going to talk about, or what view he is going to take on the matter. His speeches sparkle with strong, bold points, and he is always interesting. His voice is rather high and broken, and is not very strong. He half mumbles his words, and, from his fast speaking, is often a little indistinct. He gesticulates but little, and swings his body slightly backward and forward while speaking. When he rises, all the noise of the Chamber at once subsides, and everybody listens with great attention, though, during most of the speeches, the members carry on their conversation as if the Reichtag were not in session. He speaks often, writes a good deal, and is much engaged with different persons in conversation. After the session is adjourned he is the last to leave the Chamber, for he seems to have business with almost everybody. Very often he is called from his place during the session to wait on some message or messenger in the ante-room. To give an idea of the immense amount of work Bismarck performs, I might mention that, in an official report lately made of the letters issued from the bureau which accompanied him to the field, the monthly average was over 1,000, reaching in January to 1,250. These, if not fully written or dictated by him, were yet required to pass under his supervision. He is much aided in his work at present by the powerful chancellor officials, which he has assembled around him, at the head of which is that chief of bureaucrats, Mr. Delbruck.

MOLTKE.

Moltke is by no means a man of like prepossessing appearance. In fact, from his *personnel*, one could not concede to him any special ability. His head appears to be smaller than the average. His face is long, and his chin so projecting as to give him an appearance of merely stubborn persistence, such as is often found in quite ordinary personages. If we were to judge of the character of his military ability from his features, we would say that his success has been due to the resoluteness with which he kept to his original and only plan. Such a man could not have two ways of doing a thing, or have any patience with modifications or deviations from his plan. When walking he slightly bends, and moves slowly along in a straightforward direction, as if trying to keep a bee-line. His gestures are quite angular, and he has in general a stiff and awkward way about him. His hair, which is grey, is kept cut short, *a la malcontent*. He dresses in plain uniform, and would not in a crowd be signalled out as if importance. As a statesman, Moltke has not been without influence. He had much to do with the original development of the plan which has led to the pleasant elevation of Prussia. It was a civil rather than a military idea that moved him, even prior to the Schleswig-Holstein war, to advocate in the Prussian Diet the building of a central power under the King of Prussia, whose mission should be to protect the peace of Europe; for he claimed that, under the States which then had the supremacy, there could never be a peace to be relied upon. He maintained openly, therefore, that Prussia must prepare herself to take the lead in European affairs. He then set on foot the famous military reorganization by which the Prussian army has been brought to its present state of perfection. So strongly was he persuaded of the necessity of this policy, and so strongly had he and his colleagues impressed the necessity on the King, that the King determined to push it through even contrary to law, over the opposition of the Legislative body. When he saw that this was likely not to succeed, and that the Representatives would not conciliate their opposition, he resolved to abdicate entirely; and, for that purpose, had already arranged with the Crown Prince to succeed him in the regency. Then first it was the opposition gave way, and the recognization of the army was commenced. Moltke has long had an honorable place in the legislative halls of Prussia and the North German Reichstag; and, though saying and writing but little, he has long had in view an end similar to that which has now, under his generalship, been reached.

Female Beauty.

In society men have, from time immemorial, raved about beauty in women, and poets in rhyme and romances have so sung its praises that it would be almost a pardonable mistake for one to conclude only beauty lovable in the sex. And the proverb, "Men lose their hearts through their eyes and women through their ears," not only corroborates the idea, but makes it appear that, in the one sex, the intellects predominate. Men set sufficient store, the gods know, upon physical comeliness in woman. But, after all, it appeals to them as an effect rather than as a cause, and is out-weighed by a dozen other qualities.

Beauty commends, but it does not win; it attracts, but it does not hold. And if it be not answered by some inward beauty, it soon disappoints, and may, by constant suggestion of disharmony, at last repel, just as a fair flower invites us; we admire its form, its color, its daintiness, but when we pluck it, and find it scentless or of an unpleasant odor, a reaction comes that borders on disgust. We feel we have been cheated by a counterfeit, and the flower fares worse than if it were less fair, but then, as the author of "Guesses at Truth" reminds us: "The bright are sometimes poisonous, but we believe, never the sweet."

So there must be something more—a vast deal more—than personal beauty in woman to make her, for any length of time, even pleasant to our eyes, much less grateful to the heart. What that something is, it is hard to say; but it is expressed in the word interest—which, to convey the exact idea, should be interestedness. How or why any one interests us we can not determine. Of the fact we are convinced beyond argument, but we are incapable of analyzing the subtile agencies that produce the effect. This capacity to interest is not a necessary concomitant of personal comeliness, but on the contrary, is generally independent of it—at least, is so strong and subduing in influence, that mere form or feature becomes either secondary or is lost sight of altogether.

No doubt such a thing as interest, and of a general kind, belongs to individuals as it does to books—is as much a part of them as amiability, courtesy, or ease of motion. Certain men and women, without effort, without desire, or even without consciousness, almost universally attract others. Wherever they go their triumphs follow them. We have all of us met such persons. We can think of half-a-dozen, at least, of our acquaintances, who interest nearly every one they meet, regardless of sex. This is particularly true of certain women; and yet how few of such are beautiful, or handsome, or even pretty, in the usually received sense!

Nature, to her sons and daughters, is a trifle niggardly, save when she seeks to show the splendor of her bounty, being rarely willing to give two great gifts to the same creature. When she grants physical beauty the mind accompany it is apt to be inferior. Geniuses are seldom beauties, beauties seldom geniuses. It appears, too, that women of fine persons come to prize their comeliness so much as to neglect their mind and not unfrequently their manners—permitting a naturally good understanding to run to waste for lack of common care and culture. Hence it is that the very prettiest women of society whom men optically admire, and of whom you hear so much, rarely excite any profound emotion or win the hearts of strong or positive men. They carry in their train many followers of fashion; are looked at and lauded as a curious pattern of furniture would be in the drawing room. But no one loves them. No divine fire is burned on their altars. No elements of high poetry or grand tragedy are enlisted in their lives. They dwell in an atmosphere of flattery and folly; are haunted by coxcombs, and wedded to fools.

The women who make deep impressions—who carry with them an atmosphere of their own—who make social listeners for themselves, and would make revolutions, if the time were fitting, bear no badge of beauty as an emblem of their power. Their forces and fascinations are invisible to the eye. Their mind, their manner, their sympathies, their instincts, their spiritual insights—something of all these fix, mould and sway the nature of others, and make or unmake fortunes and careers. Their power for good or evil is unmeasured, and circumstances determine which it shall be. Strong men bend, icy hearts take fire, breasts of adamantine melt before them, and yet no outward sharpe of beauty assist at their spiritual conjuring. They work their miracles as mysteriously to themselves, peradventures, as to others.

Lightning Conductors.

A lightning conductor is always made of the metal, and of the metals which are available the choice lies between iron and copper. Iron has the advantage of less cost per pound; in all other respects copper is better. Copper is the better conductor, is easier wrought into form, and is less liable to rust. The conducting power lies in the surface; a tube is as efficient as a solid rod of the same diameter, and a strip or ribbon which presents the same amount of surface is equal in power.

The ribbon form of conductor is evidently the most economical in the amount of metal and it has beside other evident advantages. It is more compact for transportation, joints are more easily and perfectly made in it, it can be put up with less labor and more securely than a solid rod, and when erected it is less in the way and so less liable to injury. As so little metal is required in the form of a ribbon we can afford to use copper. For these reasons we prefer a copper ribbon conductor to anything else which is in use.

As to insulating the conductor from the building, the question is of little importance. Good insulation, if it were desirable, is wholly impracticable. Those who make a great ado about glass insulators, ought to try a few experiments with an ordinary electrical machine, and better understand the nature of lightning. A lightning conductor if properly constructed and put up, will furnish the most direct road for all the electricity which can get into it at its pointed end.

The most important point to be attended to in setting up a conductor is its connection with the ground. Unless a proper connection is made, the conductor is worse than useless. There are many cases on record where there was insufficient provision for the escape of the lightning and it struck the houses, doing great damage. In cities the conductor should terminate on the gas and water pipes, care being taken that the joint has as much surface as the conductor. Where there are no water or gas pipes the next best thing is to lead the conductor to a stream of water or to a well which is supplied by a spring. Ordinary cisterns are not sufficient, as the wood or cement of which they are made might not allow the electricity to pass through them fast enough. When there is no body of water near at hand the lower end of the conductor may be attached to a plate of metal of several square feet of surface or to rods or strips a few feet long, laid horizontally in the nearest moist earth.

The conductor should present the same amount of surface at all parts of its length; if any part of it be narrower, which often happens with old-fashioned rods at the joints, it is but little better than if it were at every other part of the contracted size.

If a building be in a length two or three times its width it should have at least two conductors, for reasons which are sufficiently obvious. There are cases on record of churches which have been struck at the rear end while the spire was provided with an efficient conductor.—*Scientific American.*

THE UNITED STATES ARMY, it is reported, has finally been reduced to a peace footing, in accordance with the act of Congress of July 15, 1870. The regular army will now consist of one general, one lieutenant general, four major generals, and three brigadier generals, with their respective staff organizations for field service. In addition there will be one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, one commissary general, and one surgeon general, with their subordinates. The army proper is divided into the corps of engineers, the ordnance department, the signal corps, ten cavalry regiments, five artillery regiments, twenty-five infantry regiments, the military academy and the Indian scouts. The enlisted men are 30,000 in number, divided nearly as follows: 300 engineers, 3,635 artillerymen, 10,000 cavalry, 15,000 infantry, six non-commissioned staff, and thirty ordnance sergeants. The Indian scouts are about 1,000 in number, the employs of the Quartermaster's Department 2,500, and company laundresses 1,700. The total number of rations issued for enlisted men and attaches amount to 35,284. It is anticipated that 6,000 men will have to be enlisted to keep the army up to the above standard.

HOW TO DO UP SHIRT BOSOMS.—We have often heard ladies expressing a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observed on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following receipt for making gum arabic starch: Take two or three ounces of gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoonfull of gum water, stirred in a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give two lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

THE FREE VOTE.

Electoral Reform in Pennsylvania—How Minorities May be Represented.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

HARRISBURG, June 2.—The session of the Pennsylvania Legislature which closed last week, produced an important act in relation to municipal government which well deserves notice. It is entitled "An act for the further regulation of boroughs." Its third section applies the free vote to the annual elections of councilmen in all boroughs throughout the State which have been or shall be hereafter organized under general laws, the same to be exercised in the manner provided for in the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

In order to a clear understanding of the reform intended and secured by this act, it will be necessary to quote the third section, and also the proper clause of the prior statute to which it refers. The third section is as follows:

SEC. 3. In elections for members of town councils each voter may at his option bestow his votes singly upon six candidates, or cumulate them upon any less number in the manner authorized by the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, approved March 4, 1870; and vacancies in any such council shall be filled in the manner provided in the fifth section of the same act.

The clause of the Bloomsburg act applicable to the annual choice of six councilmen is as follows:

When six persons are to be chosen each voter may give one vote to each of six candidates, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to one.

In other words, each voter may distribute his six votes among candidates as he shall think fit (giving an equal support to each), or concentrate them upon one; the practical result being that each party of any considerable magnitude in a borough (whether political or local) can certainly obtain its due share of councilmen by its own votes.

This borough supplement underwent thorough debate and received full consideration in each House of the Legislature, and its enactment is fully sustained by public opinion. Pending its consideration in the House of Representatives the following interesting communication was read to the House by Mr. Strang, an influential member who was Speaker of the House at a former session. It is worthy of notice that the communication is signed by Judge Elwell, one of the first jurists of the State (recently chosen umpire in the coal troubles), and by the publishers of the two newspapers at Bloomsburg which represent both the political parties of Columbia county:

BLOOMSBURG, May 8, 1871.

Hon. B. B. Strang:

DEAR SIR: Observing that on your motion the session of the House on Wednesday evening of this week is to be devoted to the consideration of the Borough Supplement bill, which among other useful changes provides for the introduction to a certain extent of the free vote into borough elections, we are induced to address to you a few earnest words recommendatory of the bill. In our judgment the passage of that bill will secure more of reform and improvement in boroughs than any other measure which the Legislature could enact, while it will familiarize the people with the new plan of voting, which has been so successful and satisfactory in our recent Bloomsburg elections. After having carefully observed the working of the new plan when put into practical operation, as it has been here at three elections, we are ready to approve it and to declare our opinion that it possesses great merit. It is readily comprehended by voters when they come to deposit ballots. It is of complete convenience in all cases, and it is just in its operation, giving to every considerable interest representation according to its relative strength. In addition to these valuable qualities possessed by no other system ever adopted in this State, the tendency of the new plan is to check, if not wholly prevent, improper combinations and corrupt practices at elections, and its certain effect must be to produce reformed administration in municipal affairs. These, with many other considerations which have, no doubt, suggested themselves to your mind, induced us to hope that your efforts to procure the passage of the bill through the House will be crowned with success.

With great respect yours, &c.
WILLIAM ELWELL,
President Judge.
D. A. BECKLEY,
Editor *Republican*.
HY. L. DIEFFENBACH,
Editor *Columbian*.

OTHER ENACTMENTS.

By special acts passed at the session of 1870 the free vote was applied to the borough of Berwick, in Columbia county, and to the boroughs of Sunbury, Shamokin, Mount Carmel, Northumberland, Milton, McEwensville, Turbotville, and Watsontown, in Northumberland County; in each case to the choice of councilmen, and in some to the choice of all borough officers whenever it can be used. It was also applied to the choice of poor directors (three in number) in two poor districts in the same counties.

At the recent session of the Legislature it was further applied by special enactments to the populous boroughs of Chambersburg and Uniontown (the county seats of Franklin and Fayette counties), and to the new boroughs of Riverside and Snydertown in Northumberland County. A bill for the choice of school directors throughout the State upon the new plan also passed the Senate unanimously, but was not acted upon in the House. The State Superintendent of Common Schools is strongly in favor of the change, and it will no doubt be made at the next session. Boards of school directors consist of six members, two of whom are chosen annually for three-year terms.

THE FREE VOTE IN NOMINATIONS.

An interesting application of the free vote has been made in Columbia County to the nomination of candidates for office, or rather to the choice of delegates to nominating conventions. A Democratic county convention held in December last established the free vote by rule for the choice of all convention delegates in future. There are twenty-seven election districts in that county, and each district is allowed two, three, or four delegates, in proportion to its party vote. Thus a county convention of sixty-seven members is made up, which will represent the whole mass of the Democratic voters in the county instead of but a part, and each candidate will be enabled to exhibit his just popular strength in convention. The expense of a canvass of the county by candidates will be reduced fully two-thirds, and pure and satisfactory nominations may be expected to result. It being evident that reform in the legal elections will not be sufficient unless it shall be accompanied or followed by reform in the primary ones also, this experiment of the free vote in the choice of nominating delegates is most important and timely.

THE PLAN EXPLAINED.

To those unfamiliar with the free vote some explanation and illustration of it may be necessary in order to its full comprehension and approval by them. Under the old plan of majority voting, whenever two or more persons are to be elected at one time to the same office and for the same term of service, the law assigns to the voter as many votes as the number of persons to be chosen, and then commands him to distribute them singly among candidates. It restrains and prevents him from exercising his own judgment as to the manner of polling his votes, and, in fact, undertakes to judge for him and to determine in advance what will be, under all circumstances, a judicious exercise of his right of suffrage. But in this it must blunder extremely and constantly. For as the law-maker cannot know the future, cannot from sheer ignorance take into exact account its ever changing conditions, his injunction or command to the voter must be purely arbitrary, and must be often or commonly unsuited to the circumstances to which it shall come to apply. Hence the virtual disfranchisement and actual non-representation of a large part of the voters is a common fact in all constituencies, large and small, throughout the country, the inevitable consequences of which are deeply injurious and truly deplorable. Misgovernment, injustice, violence, corruption and discontent, are created and increased by an unnecessary and absurd restriction upon electoral freedom; by a wholly gratuitous and impertinent interference of law with the free action of the citizen; by an open and palpable violation of the principles of self-government upon which all our political institutions are founded. Only when a constituency shall be unanimous, or nearly so, in opinion and action can the the enforced distribution of votes singly among the whole number of candidates operate justly; in all other cases it must result in the non-representation of a part of the electors, and in consequent injustice and evil.

The free vote, however, enables any considerable number of voters in a constituency to obtain representation for themselves by their own votes. If two persons are to be chosen, a minority of votes exceeding one-third of the constituency can elect one candidate by cumulating their votes upon him; if three persons are to be chosen, a minority exceeding one-fourth can elect one, and when the number to be chosen is greater than three a still smaller proportional minority can obtain representation. And it is inevitable that in practice all parties entitled to representation will concentrate their votes upon one or more candidates according to an estimate of their relative strength, and avoid in all ordinary cases the polling of fruitless votes.

In the case of Chambersburg borough with 579 Republican and 521 Democratic voters, it is certain that each party will nominate and elect three Councilmen. Each will vote for three candidates, and no candidate will be beaten. The tickets used will be in form:

A	2 votes
B	2 votes
C	2 votes

and they will be quite as conveniently prepared, polled and counted, as tickets in the old form.

In Turbotville borough, a small town with but 33 Republican and 69 Democratic voters, the minority will vote for but two candidates for Council and the majority for four. Here the tickets will differ in form, the minority ticket being:

A	3 votes
B	3 votes

while the majority ticket will be one and one-half votes to each of four candidates.

In Mount Carmel borough, with 170 Republican and but 40 Democratic voters, the minority will be compelled to concentrate upon one candidate for council and cast for him 6 votes each, while the majority will vote for five or six.

Ordinarily, councils elected under this plan will stand politically 3 to 3, or 4 to 2. In rare cases the division will be 5 to 1, or possibly a third party or interest interposing in the election may carry one or two councilmen. But in all cases we will have (as nearly as may be) each party or division of voters in a borough fairly represented in the legislature of the town according to its magnitude or number of voters.

By the recent borough supplement, and according to the Bloomsburg act, any vacancy in a borough council is to be filled by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county by the appointment of an elector of the borough "who shall have voted for the councilman whose place is to be filled." Thus the proper division of power in a council, as determined in the election of its members, will be at all times duly preserved. C.

In commenting on this subject the *World* says:

In the passage by the Pennsylvania Legislature of an act extending the system of cumulative or free voting to all the borough—or as we would say, town council—elections throughout the State, another great step has been taken towards a truer representation than that heretofore known to our electoral law. In New York, it is true, we have, by means of that judiciary amendment which the people adopted when rejecting many other constitutional changes proposed by the State Convention of 1867, a species of minority representation in every election of a Court of Appeals; and in 1872, by virtue of the new constitution of Illinois, the same kind of representation is to come into play there with the election of members of the lower house; but, as

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1871.

Reformed Voting in Boroughs.

THE new plan of voting authorized by the borough supplement of June 2, 1871, and by sundry special acts for towns passed at the last two sessions of the Legislature, is exceedingly simple in design and convenient for practical use; so that its undoubted merit as an instrument for securing just representation and pure elections is not countervailed or diminished by practical difficulties in the way of its application. But, yet, some explanation of it will be necessary until its exact character, uses and operation shall come to be known by trial.

The Free Vote as defined and fixed in the several statutes above referred to, and particularly in the Bloomsburg act of 4th March 1870, applies whenever two, three, four or six persons are to be chosen at one time to the same municipal office and for the same term of service, and consists in permitting each voter to bestow his votes upon one or more candidates as he shall think fit, instead of compelling him to distribute them singly among the whole number of persons to be chosen. In brief, he may poll his votes as follows:—

When two persons are to be chosen: 1 vote to each of 2 candidates, or 2 votes to 1.

When three persons are to be chosen: 1 vote to each of 3 candidates, 2 votes to 1, and 1 to another; 1½ votes to each of 2, or 3 votes to 1.

When four persons are to be chosen: 1 vote to each of 4 candidates, 1½ votes to each of 3, 2 votes to each of 2, or 4 votes to 1.

When six persons are to be chosen: 1 vote to each of 6 candidates, 1½ votes to each of 4, 2 votes to each of 3, 3 votes to each of 2, or 6 votes to 1.

Ticket voting is retained, but tickets are to express upon their face the amount of support given to each candidate voted for in all cases where a single vote for each candidate is not intended. In other words, whenever the voter, shall not cast his votes, as heretofore, singly among candidates, he shall state upon the face of his ticket the number of voters he bestows upon the candidate, or upon each candidate, named thereon. As, for instance, in the borough of Chambersburg, (Rep. 579, Dem. 524), each party will nominate three persons for Councilmen and tickets will be prepared in the following form:

FOR TOWN COUNCILMEN.

A. B.....2 votes
C. D.....2 votes
E. F.....2 votes;

each party of course using different names but the same *form* of ticket. If either shall resort to this plan of voting it is certain that they will elect their three candidates, no matter how the opposite party may vote. Hence it must happen that each will nominate but three persons although six are to be chosen.

In the same borough, in the election of three town Auditors, (they are hereafter to be chosen together for 3 year terms), the minority will cumulate their votes upon one candidate, thus:

A. B.....3 votes

and will certainly elect him; while the majority will vote for two, as follows:

C. D.....1½ votes
E. F.....1½ votes,

And still, again in the same borough, in choosing two School Directors annually they will be divided between parties; for as either party can use the form,—

A. B.....2 votes,

the minority will of course resort to it if it shall be necessary to secure to them their proper representation. But in many cases under the certain operation of the new plan, there will be a common or union ticket voted by all the electors, upon which each party will have its due and proper share of candidates. Either a ticket will be formed by common consultation and consent of the citizens on which each party will have its due proportion of nominees, or after each party shall have made its nominations separately, for purposes of convenience the names of all the candidates will be placed together and voted together by the people. Thus voting will often be without cumulation, *but induced by the fact that cumulation can be resorted to by either side to secure justice to itself.*

The borough supplement act is confined to boroughs organized, or hereafter to be organized, under general laws and not to those created and operating under special acts of Assembly, and it applies only to the election of Councilmen, who constitute the local legislatures of towns. Nevertheless, it is an important act and must have an extensive and reformatory effect upon municipal government and administration in the State. For wherever resorted to it will give just representation to the people, purify elections and check or prevent the abusive exercise of local power. Upon principle, the new plan should be authorized in the election of *all* borough officers whenever it can be applied and not confined to the choice of councilmen alone, and such is the regulation made in most of the special acts which have been passed at the last two sessions for particular towns, as Sunbury, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Chambersburg, Uniontown, etc. But in general legislation it was perhaps prudent to begin, with a more limited though still effectual measure of reform.

The Victory in New Hampshire.

The State of New Hampshire, which has labored under Radical misrule for some thirteen years, has been released from the sore bondage by the election and inauguration of a Democratic Governor, the selection of the Governor's Council, both branches of the Legislature, and the entire Congressional delegation. The Republicans of the solid old State of New Hampshire are greatly chagrined at this downfall of their fortunes politically, and they endeavored hard in the Legislature to arrest the impending ruin, but it was sure to come, and now the State rejoices in being once more free from Radical subjugation and tyranny. Not only the Democrats of the liberated State feel happy over the event, but all lovers of the Democratic banner, for it is the harbinger of other victories that are to follow, which will make America a free country again by removing from it the despotism which the dominant organization has pinioned it with. Let unceasing work be the self-imposed duty of every true American until the folds of the Democratic standard floats over each and all of the States.

Northumberland County Nominations.

The Democratic nominating elections in Northumberland county on the 3d instant, resulted in pluralities for the following candidates.

For President Judge, E. G. Scott of Sunbury, (subject to the concurrence of Montour county;) Representative, (subject to like concurrence,) A. J. Gallagher of Shamokin borough; Associate Judge J. J. Reimensnyder, Sunbury; Commissioner, M. E. Bucher, Sunbury; Treasurer, Reuben Garinger, Upper Augusta; District Attorney, Geo. W. Ryon, Shamokin Borough; Auditor, Isaac Martz, Lower Augusta. The candidate for Auditor alone received a majority of the whole number of votes polled.

Analyzing the vote we get the following exhibit:

President Judge,—For nominee, 1408, for other candidates, 2399.

Representative,—For nominee 1585, for other candidates, 2275.

Associate Judge,—For nominee, 1349, for other candidates, 2219.

Treasurer,—For nominee, 983, for other candidates, 2461.

Commissioner,—For nominee, 1273, for other candidates, 2074.

This is minority representation with a vengeance, under a system which we have been told consults the voice of the people and secures them against misrepresentation by County Conventions. In fact the popular vote plan (known as the Crawford county plan) of nominations, is worse than a humbug, and will demoralize and injure any party, anywhere, that resorts to it. It is delusive, unfair, expensive and of corruptive tendency. It invites to intrigue and fraud. It multiplies candidates, exasperates passion and degrades the whole tone of party action. Fortunate indeed was it that the Democracy of this county escaped this evil system when its acceptance was pressed upon them two or three years ago (as we are informed it was.) They rejected it in Convention, and finally instead of it took a fair, convenient and just plan under which good nominations can be made and party union be preserved.

The Northumberland nominees are not to blame for the bad system in force in that county. As far as we know they are good men and we suppose it will be quite expedient and right to elect them. Until the plan of nomination shall be changed, its results are to be accepted. But we strongly urge our neighbors of that county to change their rules. Let them recur to Conventions as a necessary instrument of party action though not to Conventions of an antiquated and defective fashion. Let them give representation to districts according to their party vote and apply the free vote to the election of delegates. Then the Democracy in the several parts or divisions of the county will be represented on a just principle of numbers, and each candidate will obtain his just proportion of delegates. The people will be satisfied because nominations will be more fairly made, and the primary elections will be comparatively inexpensive to candidates and unproductive of fraud.

Upon the Governor vote for 1869, as shown by *Smull's Hand-book*, the following distribution of Convention delegates to districts, in Northumberland county, might be made:

	Packer, 1869.	Delegates
Watsontown Bor	120	1
Delaware	243	3
Lewis	198	2
Turbotville Bor	69	1
McEwensville Bor	91	1
Turbot	210	4
Milton Bor	149	3
Chillisquaque	265	4
Point	92	1
Northumberland Bor	187	3
Sunbury, East	114	3
Sunbury, West	141	3
Upper Augusta	181	3
Rush	148	3
Riverside Bor	—	1
Lower Augusta	298	4
Shamokin	278	4
Snydertown Bor	—	1
Shamokin Bor	151	3
Coal	188	4
Mount Carmel	231	4
Mount Carmel Bor	40	1
Zerbe	85	2
Cameron	91	2
Upper Mahanoy	139	3
Washington	145	3
Jackson	104	2
Little Mahanoy	36	1
Jordan	97	2
Lower Mahanoy	93	2
		75

In this apportionment, districts with less than fifty votes are allowed one delegate each; districts with fifty votes and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; districts with one hundred and twenty-five votes and under two hundred, three; and districts with two hundred, or more, four. Above fifty the scale of numbers runs with a ratio of seventy-five, and a maximum limit is imposed: In accordance with the Columbia county rule, no district is to have more than four delegates.

This plan adopts the principle of district representation, but makes it thoroughly just and reasonable, because it is made proportional to the party vote of each district. The main recommendation of the Crawford county plan is that it secures an equal voice to all the voters of the county; but substantially the same result is secured by the plan proposed, while it is free from all the objections which lie against the Crawford county plan.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received the proceedings of the return judges at Sunbury, on Monday, June 5. They passed resolutions abolishing the popular vote plan of nominations and restoring delegate elections. Delegates are to be assigned to districts as follows: For one hundred voters or less, two delegates; for more than one hundred and less than two hundred, three delegates; for over two hundred, four delegates. This is all very well as far as it goes. It only remains to add one feature to the new plan; that is, to allow each voter to give his votes to a smaller number of candidates for delegate than the whole number to be chosen from his district. Then delegations from large districts will be divided between candidates for nomination and fair play, and satisfactory nominations will be the result.

AN Imperial proclamation announces the order in which the triumphal procession is to enter the city. At the head of the column will be born eighty-one eagles, captured from the French Army. Then follow, in the order in which they are named, Generals not engaged in the war, Aides-de-Camp of officers in the field, commanding officers, Prince BISMARCK, Gens. VON ROON and VON MOLTKE, and the Emperor WILLIAM. After the Emperor come the German Princes, and the procession will then be made up of detachments of the victorious army. All restrictions on the use by the public of the telegraph wires between Germany and France, except for the transmission of cipher dispatches, will be removed on the 16th instant.

Nominations in Greene County.

We have, lying befor us, the returns of the nominating election held in Greene county, on the 27th May, to form a Democratic ticket for that county. The Crawford county plan of nomination by a direct popular vote, prevails there, and the returns before us exhibit some of its practical results.

For treasurer, the successful candidate received 1312 votes, while three unsuccessful ones received a total vote of 1939. For Commissioner, the successful candidate had 1186 votes, while two others had 1888. Of the two successful candidates for Associate Judge, one had 1687 and the other 1474 votes, while four unsuccessful ones had a combined vote of 2628. The plurality rule applying to the election, it will be seen that minorities may make nominations in many cases. Voting must take place without a knowledge by the voters of the relative strength of candidates, and no opportunity is afforded them to express a second choice. This is one of the capital and inveterate defects of the plan. In a steady, honest county like Greene, with an agricultural population, the Crawford county plan may be tolerated for a time, but it is so incurably bad that even in such counties it must eventually be abandoned.

The Democratic State Editorial Convention.

The Democratic State Editorial Convention met at Bellefonte, on Tuesday.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, of *The Columbian*, President; Charles J. Biddle, Vice President; W. P. Furey, Secretary; H. G. Smith, Corresponding Secretary; J. W. Roher, Treasurer; J. W. Brown, G. A. Duncan and M. Pike, Executive Committee.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the late Democratic State Convention deserves eminent credit for having conferred the nominations of Auditor General and Surveyor General upon men of undoubted capacity, integrity and general fitness for the positions for which they are nominated.

The meeting was a pleasant one, all parties enjoying themselves.

The Democratic State Ticket.

M'CANDLESS AND COOPER.

We place at the head of our columns to-day the ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention. This ticket should, and we doubt not will, receive the hearty and united support of every Democrat and Conservative in the State. With General WILLIAM M'CANDLESS and Capt. JAMES H. COOPER as our standard bearers, "there can be no such word as fail." They are men of sterling worth—men of capacity, integrity and popularity—who, if elected, (as they certainly will be if the honest men of the State discharge the duty incumbent upon them,) will make upright, faithful and attentive officers. Their comrades of the Pennsylvania Reserves will rally to their support almost to a man, and thus assist to

PUSH ON THE COLUMN! Men who desire to see an honest and faithful administration of the affairs of State, will support this ticket with a zeal that knows no abatement.

PUSH ON THE COLUMN, then, all ye who are opposed to the Ring candidates placed in nomination by the joint influence of Simon Cameron and Grant's obsequious office-holders. Let the people elect to the positions of Auditor General and Surveyor General men who will discharge their duties in the interest of the State, and not in the interest of a corrupt political ring.

PUSH ON THE COLUMN, young men, and let your voices and your votes mingle with the voices and votes of the old fathers who feel that their taxes have been squandered, that a set of political vampyres might become rich. Young men!—especially you who, in October, will vote for the first time, think well before you cast your ballots; and we feel satisfied you will assist to throttle the men who have revelled in luxury at the expense of a tax-ridden people.

PUSH ON THE COLUMN, working men, you who represent the brawn and muscle of the State. You must know by this time that the bloated shoddyite, the man who has become suddenly rich by pandering to the devilish sentiments of devilish men, can have no sympathy with you. The Democratic party has ever been watchful of the interests of the hard fisted working man, and we have a right, therefore, to ask the man of toil to stand by our candidates this fall.

PUSH ON THE COLUMN, all who are opposed to the Radical scheme of giving away the public lands to rich corporations. Democrats advocate the policy of dividing these rich lands into convenient farms, and then selling them at a nominal sum to the poor man who yearns for a home for himself and family.

PUSH ON THE COLUMN, all who are opposed to negro equality, negro supremacy add negro impudence. Look at the present Congress, with negroes in the Senate and House of Representatives. We have negroes for foreign ministers, for judges, for members of the Southern State Legislatures, and for hundreds of minor offices. The maimed white soldier has to stand aside to make place for ignorant, depraved, uneducated negroes, and the Radicals call this "progress." A white man must take the seat assigned him by the car conductor, but a strong-scented negro can demand a seat in the ladies' car, and if this privilege is refused him he sues for damages and recovers thousands of dollars. This the Radicals call "the rights of the colored man."

PUSH ON THE COLUMN, one and all who favor equal taxation, and who are opposed to the policy of relieving rich monopolists and placing the heavy load of taxation upon the farmer, the mechanic taxed according to his wealth, and thus make taxation equal.

Democrats, Conservatives!—we appeal to you to be up and doing from this day to the day of the election. Let your rallying cry be "M'CANDLESS, COOPER and Victory," and your efforts will be crowned with success, and our once proud, but now humiliated State, will be rescued from the keeping of the Goths and Vandals who for many years have been sucking her life-blood. Forward, the column!—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

GEN. M'CANDLESS was an able lawyer and left a lucrative practice to fight the battles against the Rebellion. Dr. Stanton, a medical student, entered the army to complete his studies and draw a good salary. The one was influenced by patriotism, the other by personal interest. One or the other will be the next Auditor General of the State, and if he be chosen according to merit we need no prophet to name the man.

Financial.

"The aggregate of the appropriation made by this bill (the appropriation bill) is about half a million in excess of what, in my opinion, it ought to be, under the present condition of the treasury, but in view of the late hour last night at which it was received, and the unusual length of the present session, I accept it as the least of the two evils, and without intending to be considered as committed to all its details.

JNO. W. GEARY.

There could be no better argument used by the Democracy during the coming campaign for the election of State officers than this concluding extract. It exhibits too plainly an extravagance and waste of the public money, which if longer continued, must end in bankruptcy and repudiation. The expenditure of half a million, each year, more than is necessary for the administration of government, is an anouncement which should arrest the attention of every tax payer, and lead him to inquire if there was not some remedy for this prodigality, some stimulant for the weakness and imbecility in executive functions, which are unable to check the excessive outlay. An imbecility and want of spirit, which stumbles in the plain path of duty, and, conjuring up imaginary greater evils, dodges any responsibility by accepting what is facetiously termed "the least of two evils." We have a decided curiosity to know that which his Excellency has left in the twilight of doubt, namely, this "greater evil," of which the useless and excessive waste of *half a million* is the least. So wild and reckless has been the indiscriminate appropriation of money during the admistration of Geary, with a Radical Legislature at his command, that a half a million is a small matter, and the least of the good Governor's little evils.

As a remedy for this difficulty, and as a check upon this useless expenditure and waste, we suggest to every tax payer, whose hard earned dollars must needs go to supply these demands, to go to the polls at the next election and deposit his vote for General WILLIAM MCCANDLESS, the nominee of the State Democratic Convention at Harrisburg. His initiation into the duties of the officer of Auditor General will be the commencement of a new era in Pennsylvania finances, and will be a guarantee that their will be no further appropriation or expenditure of half a million dollars in excess of what it ought to be, the result of corrupt legislative appropriation and defective executive ability. The accounts of the disbursing officers of the State must pass through the hands and under the careful scrutiny of one whose innate honesty and integrity would revolt at wrong, and whose sympathies and affinities would be entirely averse to any compact with the vampires who for many years have been sucking the life blood of our State Treasury.

This is a question of dollars and cents, of bread and meat, of clothes and shoes, of toil and labor, and sweat and care, and the decision of it is whether each one shall enjoy the fruits of his own labor, and the earnings of his toil, or whether he shall still contribute to support the herd of idle, worthless and greedy partisans who fatten upon the spoils of legislative plunder, and laugh at the simplicity and verdancy of the people who give them power. VOTE FOR MCCANDLESS.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

Soldier's Orphan's Schools.

The Legislature at its late session turned over to the Superintendent of Common Schools the charge and superintendence of the Soldier's Orphan's Schools, thus dispensing with a separate superintendent for the latter. After prolonged controversy Col. MCFARLAND has been extinguished as a state official and subsides into the management of a temperance newspaper at Harrisburg. His performance in breaking up the Soldier's Orphan's School at Orangeville will enable many of our people to bear the news of his official downfall with equanimity and composure. He is reported to be in every comfortable pecuniary circumstances.

The following is a circular just issued by Mr. WICKERSHAM Superintendent of Common Schools:

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, ORPHAN SCHOOLS,
HARRISBURG, *June 1, 1871.*

To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools and Homes:

By an act of the Legislature, approved May 27, 1871, the undersigned has been entrusted with the supervision of the Soldiers' Orphans of the Commonwealth with whom, from the present date, all official business appertaining thereto must be transacted.

While this delicate trust has not been sought, coming, as it is believed it does, with the good will of all concerned, it is assumed with a full sense of its importance, and the most sincere desire to administer it in such a way as to secure the orphans of our dead heroes the greatest measure of good possible from a benefaction, which, in the breadth of its liberality, has no parallel in the history of this or any other country. In this noble work, I hope to have the active and earnest co-operation of all concerned in the management of the trust, and the sympathy of the public.

The immediate attention of those interested is asked to the following special directions:

1. All clothing for the pupils in the several institutions will hereafter be furnished by the Principals or Managers of the same, subject, as to its kind, quality and quantity, to the control of the Superintendent. Accounts for clothing, when presented for settlement, must be accompanied by sworn statements as to their accuracy.

2. All clothing to be purchased for the quarter commencing with the date hereof, will be substantially the same, in kind, as heretofore. Such changes as it shall be found advisable to make, will be made known in time to carry them into effect at the beginning of the quarter commencing September next.

3. All children now in the schools over sixteen years of age, and all others as soon as they reach that age, must be promptly discharged. No exception can be made, under the present law, in favor of those who have been in the schools a less time than two years.

4. The vacation for the present year will commence on Friday, July 28th, and continue until Friday, September 8th. The annual examination at the several schools will take place during the two or three weeks preceding the vacation.

5. A meeting of Principals, Managers, Inspectors and others interested in the Soldiers' Orphan Schools will be called at an early day at Harrisburg.

6. The Superintendent expects to be able to visit every institution in the State in which there are Soldiers' Orphans under instruction, before the coming vacation. Having prepared, in 1864, at the request of Governor CURTIN the original plan for the education and maintenance of Soldiers' Orphans, after which, in their main features, all subsequent plans have been modeled, he feels not only a formal or public, but a deep personal interest in the succes of the system, and will do all in his power to promote it.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent.

Sherman Declines.

General SHERMAN has written a letter to the New York *Herald*, which will be found below. He has no liking for politics, and would not serve his country in the office of President if unanimously elected. The public will take him at his word. As to that speech at New Orleans on the Ku-klux Bill, it will be seen that the General puts in no denial, but tacitly admits the truth of the report. He says that the reporters had no right to quote what was uttered at the dinner. Here is letter:

FORT SILL, COMANCHE RESERVATION,
May 25, 1871.

EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—I have been skirting the Texas frontier for the past month, and here for the first time I met files of eastern papers, by which I see quite an unnecessary muss has been raised by a purported speech made by me at a supper of the Union League club of New Orleans the night preceding my departure from that city. Whoever reported that as a speech by me committed a breach of propriety, for Governor Warmouth presided, and before I consented to respond to a call I was assured by the president of the society that no reporters were present and that whatever was said would be sacred and confined to the persons present. Now as to politics. I think all my personal friends know my deep seated antipathy to the subject, yet as you seem not to understand me I hereby state, and mean all that I say, that *I never have been and never will be a candidate for President; that if nominated by either party I should peremptorily decline, and even if unanimously elected I should decline to serve.*

If you can find language stronger to convey this meaning you are at liberty to use it. I am your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE last census shows that the negro population of the United States is beginning to die out. The increase between 1850 and 1860 was 21.90 per cent, but between 1860 and 1870 it was only 10.36 per cent. not quite half as great. At this rate the day is not very distant when the race of cuffees, to furnish loyal Congressmen and Senators will become extinct. Darkies who wish office should apply early. The Bureau and the mule and forty acres have been a little too much for the black man. Radical kindness is rapidly killing the negro.

THE Ohio Democratic State Convention, recently organized by choosing Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, Chairman. The resolutions adopted recognized as accomplished facts for three "constitutional amendments" recently adopted, and consider them as no longer practical issues before the country.

On the second ballot General M'COOK was nominated for Governor and S. F. HUNT for Lieutenant Governor.

MR. CHALFANT'S general course in the Legislature, at the ate session, deserves approval and receives it; and upon questions of local legislation he was accomodating and attentive. Those of our citizens who were interested in the incorporation of the North and West Branch railroad are particularly sensible of the fidelity with which he supported that very proper measure against unjust and selfish opposition.

I believe at this day as much violence occurs in Texas as in New York city. Certainly there is not nearly so much said about it. With about an equal population in Texas as in the city of New York, there are more desperadoes in that city than in Texas, and harder work to manage them. I can testify that property and life are safe and protected in Texas.

HORACE GREELEY.

BUTLER, the Radical Governor of Nebraska, has been removed from office because of a number of rascally transactions proven against him on his impeachment trial. Were all the plundering officials remain undisturbed? First HOLDEN, of North Carolina, now BUTLER, of Nebraska. Next!

OLD BEN. WADE has written a letter declaring that he will accept the Radical nomination for Governor of Ohio. His former letter declining the office was only a bit of political coquetry. We hope he may be nominated and pitted against the gallant General McCook.

EBEN G. SCOTT, Esq, has received from the Democratic Convention of Northumberland county, the nomination for President Judge of the Eighth Judicial district, composed of the counties of Montour and Northumberland.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says the clerks in the Auditor General and Surveyor General's departments are already casting about for other situations in view of the certainty of the election of Gen. M'CANDLESS and Capt. COOPER.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is highly pleased with the Democratic platforms of Ohio and Pennsylvania. He will vote for General GEO. W. M'COOK for governor of Ohio.

JUDGING from the tone of many of the so called leading Radical papers, we should think they deemed the chances for the election of their candidates rather slim.

THE two gallant soldiers who are on the Democratic State ticket, are known for their patriotism and true Democratic principles. They are worthy the vote of every Democrat.

AN effort is making in Europe at the present time to form a Union of the Latin races against the inroads of the Germans. If that fight commences it will be a war of giants.

THE recent flood in New Orleans has been greatly disastrous. The sidewalks of the principal streets, which were entirely overflowed, are now cleared, and the flood is fast abating.

A FEARFUL famine troubles one of the districts of Persia. It is stated the famine has reached such a state that the starving people have killed and eaten fifty children.

THE Kuklux Congressional Committee intend to go to Long Branch, the famous watering resort, to investigate the outrages in the South. A pleasant place for a pleasant business.

IRA M. KIRKENDALL has been elected Mayor of the new city of Wilkes-Barre by a majority of more than two to one over E. B. HARVEY.

THE Democratic press throughout the State exhibit the greatest unanimity in thoroughly endorsing the nominations made at the State Convention.

Reading Railroad.

During the recent coal suspension the Reading railroad company purchased about 50,000 acres of lands, embracing the properties of many of the leading mining companies. It is claimed that these lands alone can produce from ten to fifteen millions of tons of coal per annum for centuries to come. The policy of controlling the ownership of the coal lands that supply the road with trafic has been a favorite one of the present management of the Reading railroad company. The money required for the new enterprise will be raised by a loan, secured by a first mortgage on the entire assets of the company, to the amount of twenty-five million dollars. These bonds will all have forty years to run and will be 7 per cent. currency, both coupon and registered, 6 per cent. gold, both coupon and registered, all in sums of $1,000 each, and 6 per cent. sterling in sums of £200 each, all the issues being free from taxes. Out of this issue of bonds $6,000,000 will be set apart to retire all the present mortgage loans of the company, amounting to $5,807,000. It is reported that an association of American and English bankers have purchased from the company all of the new loan that will be negotiated the present year, and it is presumed will soon offer it to the public in this country and Europe.

A statement of the assets of the company places the total value at $64,800,873, of which only $8,817,365 is set down as "real estate, embracing properties held in fee simple, and not included in items of railroads or depots." The net $19,000,000 to be raised by the new loan will be available for acquiring new property and in developing and extending the company's assets, all of which will be subject to the mortgage, presenting in the aggregate an estimation security of over $80,000,000.

During the past nine years the Reading railroad company has received gross $81,319,635, out of which gross expenses have been $48,801,314, leaving an aggregate net profit of $32,618,851, or an average of $3,513,136.78 per annum.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE recent mysterious movement in the harbor of Port au Prince give rise to the belief that it is the intention of the Spaniards to blow up the steamer Hornet, which has been lying there undergoing repairs. Every night several armed boats from a Spanish frigate pull into the harbor and remain near the Hornet until morning. A few nights since two of these pulled close in under the steamer's bow and paid no attention to Captain Walsam's request to keep off. He then ordered his crew to fire into them, which was done, causing much confusion in the boats and their immediate removal to a proper distance. What damage was done is not known, but the boats have given the Hornet a wide berth since. But for the fact that the Hornet's great guns were ashore during the repairs to the ship, Captain Walsam would have tried to sink the Spaniards. The Hornet has recently received some machinery from New York, and is now nearly ready for sea. Captain Walsam has a well armed crew and keeps a sharp look out for the Spaniards, who are very vigilant, and mean to take him as soon as her is clear of the harbor. The frigate Isabella Catolica, which was for some time watching the Hornet, has been relieved by the Pizarro, whose boats were the ones fired on by the Hornet. Captain Walsam gives it as his intention to proceed to sea at all hazards as soon as the Hornet can be got ready.

The Coal Trade.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* of Monday has the following in relation to the coal trade: "The coal trade, both anthracite and bituminous, continues active, with rather more of competition for the market by the two kinds of coal than we remember ever to have seen before. Of course the bituminous production in amount, bears no sort of comparison with the anthracite production, but several causes have given prominence to bituminous coal, and the producers of it will relax no effort in maintaining their advantage if an abundant and steady supplyat reasonable prices, will hold it. The anthracite is also heavy, especially for the Schuylkill region. In the meantime the large companies in this county are making extraordinary exertions to stock the market, and bring down prices, not for the purpose of furnishing cheap coal but to punish and if possible ruin the individual operators. The monopolists agree in nothing but implacable hatred to the miners, and their legitimate competitors the owners of small mines. When they can manage to crush out the organization of working men and prostrate the business of the independent operators, consumers will ascertain how cheap coal will be furnished.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch was received Monday and published announcing the discovery of immense deposits of cannel coal in Alaska and on the Aleutian Islands; and now comes the news of the recent discovery of a field of coal within the limits of the State of Indiana, which for extent and value is supposed to be unequalled in the world. It is stated that "so extensive is the coal field of Indiana, that thousands of acres of land, containing the best quality of block coal and convenient to the railroad, can be purchased at rates very little higher than the ordinary prices of agricultural lands in the same vicinity." We sincerely hope that these enthusiastic statements will be borne out by subsequent experiments and facts, and that the black diamond may abound in Indiana no less than in Alaska and elsewhere within the boundaries of our country; for the day will come when the shackles that at present tie our hands and prevent us from engaging in free trade and industry shall be loosened, and we shall have use for all the coal and iron we can produce.

THE preparations for the starting of Dr. Hall's Arctic expedition from New York, on the 27th inst., are almost completed. The steam tug Polaris, which will convey the exploring party to the frozen regions, is staunch in every respect, and well calculated to stand the most severe trials of temperature. The men are hardy, and the entire party are confident they will be successful in the adventure.

THE matches between the leading base ball clubs are now almost entirely controlled by sporting men, and large amounts are lost and won whenever there is an exciting match.

Burning of a Coolie Ship—Five Hundred Lives Lost.

The details of the total destruction by fire of the Peruvian ship Don Juan at sea, by which five hundred coolies perished, have been received via San Francisco. The Don Juan left Macao on May 4th with a cargo of 650 coolies for Peru, and on the 6th was burned to the water's edge, not more than fifty miles from Hong Kong. The coolies who have arrived in Hong Kong all aver that their treatment was humane, and they had nothing whatever to complain of either as to the allowance of food or the quality or quantity, and the whole affair was simply accidental. The other view in the question, namely, that the vessel was set on fire by designing men among the Chinese is not impossible. One of the men distinctly avers that he heard an explosion of gunpowder aft, and also smelt a strong smell of it. Others again say they did not hear any report; that they were nearly overpowerd by the sickening smell of the ship's material burning aft.

It is to be regretted that the European who had the humanity to open the hatches did not succeed in saving his own life, as he was overtaken by the coolies who made a rush at the boat waiting for him, and a general scramble occurred to get to it, the Europeans using arms to prevent the coolies getting into it. In this scramble several Chinese were drowned. The boat, however, ultimately succeeded in getting clear of the ship, but had not gone far when it upset in sight of, but not withing reach of the coolies. The coolies then seem to have had a little leisure to look around when they observed the other three boats at a distance. During this time all the materials of the ship were rapidly burning, and a large number perished in the hold, some of whom no doubt were suffocated, but the cries from others were piteous. Many, however, jumped in the water and escaped by drowning the horrible death by fire.

While the luckless men were on deck and on the bowsprit in this position one of the masts fortunately gave way, and the men at once made a rush and scramble to reach it; they clung on with desperation, calling as loud as they could to save their lives. They had not been long in the water before a fishing junk came up and they were taken off, two or three at a time, in a small sampan.

The mast was held on the wreck by wire rigging, and would otherwise have drifted away to sea. The coolies state that there were no less than fifty Europeans on the vessel, so it remains to be seen what became of them. Some, no doubt, were lost in the boat that was swamped.

From Macao, it is reported that thirty-five of the crew have arrived there, and are unanimous in stating that the Coolies mutinied and set fire to the ship aft, in hopes of forcing all to abandon her, and so take the vessel. It seems they thought the fire could be extinguished afterward.

As an inducement for the negroes of Washington, to vote the Radical ticket at the late election in that territory, they were told that in case the Legislature was elected, they would abolish the contract system for public work, and give them all work at two dollars for every day's work of eight hours. They did no such thing, and the innocent negroes struck for what they were promised. The consequence is that other laborers are put in their places, and the blacks denied even the smaller wages they had before. And so they are deluded and defrauded by the Radicals all the time. Their votes are wheedled out of them on a promise or through fear. The Southern blacks were promised by these very men forty acres and a mule apiece, but as soon as their votes were secured they were forgotten. They ought by this time to have learned a lasting lesson.—*Age.*

THE scourge of civil war inflicts Venezuela to a serious extent. Herrera, the revolutionary general, has been repulsed, and President Blanco's army is marching in Valensia. Blanco himself has left the capitol to take command.

LET every thinking Democrat work untiringly for the success of the good cause of freedom, from now until the election.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been named for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

E. J. MCHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE
JOHN K. GROTZ,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM F. EVERITT,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES BRYSON,
CENTRALIA.

A CARD.

TO THE THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Being requested by a number of my friends and acquaintances throughout the county, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, I would, therefore, say, that I will accept the nomination by the Democratic County Convention, providing they honor me with their support. And would further say, should I be elected I will fulfill my duty honestly and with the best of my ability and impartially. I am fully aware there is a prejudice existing amongst a number of citizens throughout the county against a man from the town of Bloomsburg, but they do not consider the matter in my estimation as they should. As we have not had a commissioner from our township for a number of years, and as our district is entitled to the candidate, I think it no more than justice we should have one. And I also think that we are entitled to more officers in our township than they are in others, as we have by far more voters and pay a great deal more taxes than any other township in the county. I am decidedly opposed to canvassing the county for electioneering purposes. I think that every voter knows how to vote without being lectured by every candidate in the field. There has a great deal too much of it been done in the past, and I hope it will be abandoned in the future. And, in conclusion, I would say to my fellow-voters, that they must not expect to see me on an electioneering tour throughout the county, but, at the same time, not forgetting that I am a candidate when you come to cast your vote. Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,
S. C. SHIVE.

June16-

DEATHS.

VANHORN—In Catawissa township, Monday, May 29d, M rs. Anna Vanhorn, aged 77 years and ten month.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1 55
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	80
Oats "	75
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 90
Butter	30
Eggs	16
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Locust township, Columbia county, on Friday, June 9th 1871, two young heifers, one black and white and the other red and white spotted. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take them away or they will be sold according to law. JOHN KRICHER.

Locust township, June 16, 1871-3t.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 12½ May Term, 1871.

JAMES HESS, vs. ANNIE E. HESS, } Alias Sub., in Divorce.

Subpœna and alias Subpœna returned on oath that the Defendant could not be found in the said county. To the respondent: Madam—You are hereby requested to be and appear at our said Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, to answer to the said complaint of the said libellant, or be liable to have the same determined by the said Court *ex parte*. AARON SMITH,

Bloomsburg, June 1871-4t. Sheriff.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 12½ May Term, 1871.

NELLIE M. ROBINSON, vs. HARRY P. ROBINSON, } Alias Sub. in Divorce.

Subpœna and alias Subpœna returned on oath that the Defendant could not be found in the said county. To respondent: Sir—You are hereby required to be and appear at our said Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, to answer to the said complaint of the said libellant, or be liable to have the same determined by the said Court *ex parte*. AARON SMITH,

Bloomsburg, June

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, June 16, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

COE, WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
11:35 A. M.	8:34 A. M.
6:25 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION

Going North.	Going South.
4:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

DURING a necessary absence of the editor, the business of the *Columbian* office is left in charge of Mr. M. F. CONNER.

UPON our first page, this week, will be found an instructive article from the New York *World* upon Electoral Reform in Pennsylvania, which will repay a perusal.

THE special term of Court is well attended, the majority of attendants being from a distance.

SPRING chickens are the prevailing delicacy, and the epicures are regaling themselves.

IN another column will be found the report of the School District of Bloomsburg.

COUNTERFEIT railroad tickets are among the latest schemes to obtain money and free rides.

THE mosquitoes have began the presentation of their annual bills and are more pertinacious than a tax-collector.

FISHING parties depart almost daily for the localities where trout are to be obtained.

MANY of the board walks are in rather a loose condition. "A stitch in time saves nine."

THE farms in the neighborhood of Bloomsburg exhibit a beautiful appearance.

RAISED.—The recent rains have slightly raised the Susquehanna river and Fishing creek.

LIGHT hay crops in the country for want of rain, but wheat is said to look well generally and promise a fair result in harvest.

ACCIDENT.—Wm. Verry, of this town, accidentally shot himself in the hand with a revolver, which he was cleaning, on Saturday last.

FESTIVAL.—The Mite Society of the Luthern Church, will hold a strawberry festival in the lecture-room of the church, this and to-morrow evenings.

MR. DAVIS, of Limestoneville, Montour county, has secured a patent on a gun, which will shoot sixty times in succession. The inventor has been offered $200,000 for the right.

DURING the present month we gain but eight minutes of day-light. The twenty-third is the longest day, and after that the nights commence lengthening.

CROQUET.—The young ladies and gentlemen at the State Normal School recreate themselves after studying hours by playing the graceful game of croquet.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—The Executive Committee of the Columbia county Agricultural Society has resolved to hold the next fair on the 11th, 12th and 13th of October next.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—Friendship Engine Company, of this place, will visit Mount Pleasant, Saturday, by invitation of the citizens of that township. A merry time is anticipated by the members of No. 1.

THE COAL DISCOVERIES.—Prospectors are still searching for coal in the Nob Mountain, with every evidence of success. Quite an excavation has already been made, and the strata touched indicates the underlying of the "black diamonds."

DELICIOUS.—The employees of THE COLUMBIAN establishment were, on Saturday morning last, treated to a plentiful supply of delicious ice cream by Mr. FRED. FOX. The gift is greatly appreciated, and the thanks of the recipients returned.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—The School Board of Centre township will hold a meeting at Grover's Half-way House, on Saturday, the 1st day of July, for the purpose of receiving sealed proposals for building a plank school house near the residence of N. L. CAMPBELL, in that township.

THE TEMPERATURE OF MAY.—Temperature of May, 1871, at Bloomsburg, observed three times a day. Maximum 91° on the 30th, at 2 P. M. Minimum 41° on the 11th at 7 A. M. Average of the month 62½°. Continued frosts from 8th to the 14th. Town clock 9 minutes, 45 seconds too slow on the 23d.

THE REVENUE.—About the 1st of August the Internal Revenue Bureau will change all the revenue stamps now in use. Two kinds will be substituted one of sensitive paper, so that the use of acids to remove cancellation marks will render them unfit for use; the other to be printed in such colors as to prevent imitation by photography.

BEFORE the delegate elections shall be held this summer, we shall publish at length the new rules of nomination adopted by the Democratic County Convention in December last, with such explanations as shall be proper of the changes introduced thereby in the manner of voting for delegates. The new rules are good ones, and by fairly applying them satisfactory nominations will no doubt be produced.

☞ FIRE.—The residence of Mr. ABRAHAM CORTWRIGHT was discovered to be on fire about one o'clock on Friday. The alarm being given the citizens responded to the call instantly and through their untiring exertions succeeded in arresting the "devouring element" before it consumed the entire building. The new building of Mr. LOCKARD, which is almost adjoining and in course of completion escaped with a trifling loss. The loss of Mr. CORTWRIGHT is estimated at one thousand dollars. Insured in the Wyoming Insurance Company, by L. H. CONOVER, of Beach Haven, for eight hundred dollars.—*Berwick Independent.*

SPRING ELECTIONS RESTORED.—The Legislature restored the Spring elections, by passing a bill repealing the 15th section of the election law of April 17, 1869, and providing that elections in 1872 and annually thereafter, for city, township, borough and ward officers, shall be held in the Spring, provided that the act shall not apply to any locality for which special laws have been passed.

EARLY SUMMER.—Early summer is without exception, the most pleasant season of the year. The early summer like early youth, comes but once, and those who pant and perspire during the dog days should for one season at least, woo nature in her more amiable moods when

> "Not rural sights alone, but rural sounds
> Exhilarate the spirit and restore
> The tone of languid nature."

TIME FOR CUTTING WHEAT.—The best time for cutting wheat is when the grain has acquired the consistency of stiff dough, and can be kneaded between the thumb and forefinger. Grain so cut is plump and heavy. Left until it is entirely ripe, it shrinks, and there is more loss from shattering of the seed, and from broken heads moreover, it has been proven by repeated experiments that wheat cut before it is fully ripe will yield 50 per cent. more flour than the same grain will produce when dead ripe.

THE NEW RAILROAD.—Subscription books for selling stock of the North and West Branch Railroad, were opened at Brown's Hotel, Wednesday. Stock to the amount of seventeen thousand dollars was subscribed for. The books are still open, but close to-day, and all who may desire to become stockholders in the enterprise should not lose the opportunity. The subscription books will be opened at Danville on the 23d, Catawissa on the 24th, Mifflinville on the 26th and Milville on the 27th instant.

UNPATENTED LANDS.—Among the general laws passed by the last legislature and approved by the Governor is the following, which is important to all owners of unpatented lands:

Be it enacted, &c., That the board of property shall have full and discretionary power as to the time of entering suits and the number thereof to be brought for the collection of liens against unpatented lands, and the Attorney General shall proceed under the seventh section of the said act, to whitch this is a further supplement, when authorized to do so by the said board: *Provided*, That no interest shall be charged on patent or other fees.

THE Belles Lettres Union Society of Dickinson Seminary, of Williamsport, will hold a reunion on Tuesday, June 20th, at 2 P. M. A programme of exercises for the occasion has been arranged by old members consenting to be present and participate. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Catawissa railroad good for the week. Old members residing in this and adjoining counties are earnestly requested to be present upon the occasion, and assist in inaugurating their new hall, which has been fitted up in a manner which reflects credit on the society of 1870 and 1871.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—The second annual commencement at the State Normal School, of Bloomsburg, will be held on Thursday, June 22. The programme will be interesting, and as follows: Class Day exercises and tree planting at ten o'clock, a. m. In the afternoon the exhibition will commence at two o'clock, and consist of music, orations and compositions by the senior class, which will close the day. All friends and the appreciative public will be welcome on the occasion, when a really pleasant time may be anticipated.

EXPLOSION OF A SHELL.—For some time past, a shell, picked up on the battle-field of Gettysburg, had been lying in or about the house of Mr. Adam Cook, residing on East King street, in this Borough. Last Friday, Mrs. Cook, put the shell upon a plate of a hot stove, for the purpose of melting a portion of the lead for some purpose, and left the room for a short time. Soon after her departure a loud report was heard, and on entering the room, it was discovered that the shell had exploded, bursting the stove in pieces and making indentations in the ceiling and walls of the room. It was a fortunate circumstance that the lady had left the apartment.—*Chambersburg Valley Spirit.*

THE HUNLOCK'S CREEK RAILROAD.—We sincerely hope that this important improvement will have a speedy success; that the sound of the steam whistle will soon be heard in the Huntington valley, upon the upper waters of Fishingcreek and along the waters of Muncy. The route is about the shortest practicable one between the Wyoming valley and the West Branch, and the great business interests and railroad connections at each end of the route, ought to be sufficient to insure the construction of the road. The difficulty of crossing the valleys of two large creeks upon the route, we learn can be reasonably overcome by the engineers, and there is no other natural difficulty of any importance. Grades, upon the whole, are not unfavorable. As affording an outlet to a large section, which has not heretofore had any direct advantage from public improvements, this road should be regarded with favor and sympathy and assisted and encouraged as far as possible by public opinion.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—A second meeting for the purpose of further completing arrangements for appropriately observing our national holiday, the Fourth of July, was held at the Court House, Monday evening.

Much spirit was evinced upon the occasion, and it seems to be the determination of our patriotic and enterprising citizens, to make the event one of unusual interest and attraction, which we are indeed glad to chronicle, as the day is one which should receive due consideration from all true Americans.

The committees, who were delegated at the previous meeting, reported what had been enacted.

The Committee on General Arrangements made a report in favor of inviting the subjoined organizations:

The three fire companies of Danville, the five companies of Scranton, the Jackson Guards, of Berwick, the Knights of Pythias, of Bloomsburg, Cambra, Danville, and Shickshinny, the Odd Fellows, of Columbia and adjoining counties, the Encampment I. O. of O. F., the general Masonic bodies of Columbia and adjoining counties, the Red Men of Berwick and Bloomsburg, the several associations of American Mechanics of Columbia county, the Grand Army of the Republic of the Post at Catawissa, the N. L. U., of Bloomsburg, the P. O. S. of A. of Columbia county, the Good Templars of the county, and their friends from a distance and all others favorabir to a genuine and patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July.

The following were appointed a committee on grounds: Thos. Webb, A. V. Hower, and Gen. W. H. Ent, with instructions to report to the Committee on Arrangements, on or before Monday next.

The Committee on Invitation were requested to make arrangements, if possible, for tickets at excursion rates, on the rail roads leading to Bloomsburg.

Wm. Gilmore was appointed a Committee to procure music.

The several committees on general arrangements, on finance, and on invitation were continued, and the meeting adjourned until Friday evening, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, p. m., when the reports of committees will be heard and further arrangements made.

The brilliant Philadelphia lawyer and orator, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., has been invited to deliver the oration of the day, and it is expected he will accept. There is no man better calculated to orate on such an occasion, especially as he is pathetic on all that pertains to America and her Institutions.

DEDICATION.—The new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Bloomsburg, was dedicated with interesting and appropriate ceremonies on Thursday evening last. Rev. SAMUEL BARNES delivered a peculiarly excellent oration, which was warmly appreciated by those present, and if all the principles involved were righteously adhered to by the young men of the present age, much good would be the result. Prof. Niles, and members of the Amateur Choral Association, treated the audience to some pleasing music, which added much to the evening's entertainment. The hall is commodious, neat, and in every respect suitable for the purpose for which it is intended. It is open to all, at all times, and being furnished with the best reading matter, and other home attractions, must prove always a place of interest to young men who desire to cultivate their minds, and, at the same time, to enjoy agreeable associations. Let our young men, irrespective of feeling, take advantage of teh opportunity which is thus afforded them.

JUNE.—The month of roses and strawberries—is here. The floral emblems of this month we always find pictured off with a wreath of flowering grapes, encompassing a branch of ripe strawberries. This is strawberry weather, and we hear frequent exclamations by those owning little beds planted with stalks containing this luscious looking and tasting fruit. "Look at my strawberry beds, are they not flourishing?" Strawberries and sugar, how delicious! but the Italians also add the juice of orange, which we design to say is still more delicious. For school lads and lasses the month of June is perfection, for hurrah! vacation commences this month at least, in nearly all of the seminaries and colleges in the country. The word June has a variety of derivations assigned to it. Ovid thought it was so called in honor of Juno. Others suppose it to have been named after the first Consul Junius Brutus, and again it is asserted that it comes from the Latin word *jungo* (join,) and commemorates the union of the Romans and Sabines.

The Nob Mountain Apple.

In the fall of the year 1794 two men named Woodard and Hopkins removed from the town of Canaan in the State of Connecticut to Huntington township in our neighboring county of Luzerne, stopping at the time, for temporary residence, upon premises of Abiel Fellows and near his residence on Huntington creek. When about to leave Connecticut with their families and household goods, upon what was then an arduous journey, one of them stopped at a cider-mill where cider was being made from a large variety of apple known as the "Holcomb Sweet," and taking up some pumice containing seeds brought it along to Pennsylvania. The seeds were sown the same year and in due course produced a small nursery which was drawn upon for planting afterwards. Woodard, settling upon a tract of land further down the creek, (near the present line of Columbia county), established a large orchard two or three years later from his Connecticut seedlings, having of course as many varieties as there were trees planted. In such an orchard most of the trees would produce fruit suitable only for feeding or for cider, and the smaller number fruit fit for eating and for household uses. But one of the Woodard trees, in due time, produced fruit of great excellence. Situate at a gate or crossing into the orchard, near the house, in a comparatively dry and open location, it became an object of interest and for half a century made annual contributions of delicious fruit to occupants of the farm.

A dozen years since the tree having become weak with age was blown down, but at last accounts new shoots from the root were still in existence, and grafts of the tree having been secured and used by several persons acquainted with the merits of the fruit, the variety is not likely to become extinct.

This small narrative will fitly introduce the statement we propose to make, which is that specimens of the Nob Mountain apple will be forthcoming for examination by all our agricultural and horticultural friends the coming autumn, at the county fair and at other times. If, upon examination, it shall justify the strong encomiums which have been passed upon it, it will well deserve introduction into all orchards and gardens in this section, and to be recommended for general distribution throughout the country.

THE history of the "red cent" is thus graphically summed up: The cent was first proposed by ROBERT MORRIS, the great financier of the revolution, and was named by JEFFERSON two years after. It began to make its appearance from the mint in 1792. It bore the head of Washington on one side and thirteen links on the other. The French revolution soon created a rage for French ideas in America, which put on the cent, instead of the head of Washington, the head of the goddess of liberty—a French liberty, with flowing locks. The chain on the reverse was replaced by the olive wreath of peace. But the French liberty was short-lived, and so was her portrait on our cent. The next head or figure succeeding this—the staid, classic dame, with a fillet around her hair—came into fashion about thirty or forty years ago, and her finely chiseled Grecian features have been but slightly altered in the lapse of time.

A LABOR convention, for the purpose of effecting a thorough organization of a State Labor Union, will convene at Danville, on the 27th instant.

A RICH ADVERTISEMENT.—The Monongahela *Republican* of last week contained the annexed amusing advertisement, which we are assured was written down just as it came from the lips of Mrs. Mancy, who is a veritable resident of Finleyville, that county.

"$100 dollars Reward for the apprehension of Zenus Tuttle, a tall man, about 50 years, has considerable money and a high forehead, long-face and lantern-jawed man, a bad man, with a fist like a giant, and has often beat me, and I want him to end his days in the Pentientiary where he belongs, and he wears a gray coat, with a very large mouth, and one blue eye, and one blind blue eye and a hedeous looking man, and now living with the seventh woman, and me having one child to him, and he has gone off, and I want him brought slap up in the law with blue pants. He ought to be arrested, and has a hundred dollars of my money, and a baldheaded rascal, full of flattery and deceit and she is a bad woman, and her little girl calls him "papa" and is called Eliza Jane Tillis, and a boy blind of one eye, and he is not a man what has got any too much sense, nor her. And he stole one hundred dollars from me, and some of my gold and silvir, and ought to be caught and I will never live with him again, no never, he is a disgrace. And I would like to have him caught up and compelled to maintain me and his child as I am his lawful wedded wife, and have the certificate of marriage in my possession. NANCY TUTTLE.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M. P. LUTZ has reduced the price of Summer shawls. See his price list.

NOTICE.—All persons having Deeds, Mortgages, etc., in the Recorder's office can save money by calling and taking the same away soon. n23 2w*

ALL the members of Bloomsburg Council, No. 146, O. U. A. M. are requested to meet at their Hall next Tuesday evening. Special business will be brought before the Council for your consideration.

R. H. RINGLER, R. S.

CALL and see C. C. MARR'S New Goods, he beats all others in price, quality and beauty. He has lawns, grass cloth, poplin, grenadines, white goods and Japanese silks. Also ladies' gaiters $1.25, $1.75 and $2.00 per pair. Parasols and fans, all to sell very cheap for cash.

MOYER BRO'S., Soda Fountain still continues to attract great crowds. It is decidedly *the* sensation of the town. Don't fail to try a glass of this delicious drink from "Der Iceberg Soda Gottage."

Farmers and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and in reply, we would say, through the columns of the COLUMBIAN that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience.

MERCHANTS and others desirous of purchasing fruit jars for the fast approaching canning season, would do well to see the samples and inquire the prices of the different jars sold by the firm of Moyer Brothers before purchasing elsewhere. They deal only in the *best* jars and sell them at prices that cannot be beat.

LOST.—On Wednesday, June 14th, 1871, going from the residence of the subscriber in Bloom township, to Iron Dale Furnace, a Pocket Book, containing a note of one hundred dollars against Samuel Townsend, and about twenty dollars in money. A reward will be paid by returning it to MATHIAS SHAFFER, n24-1t. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dr Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman, or woodsman should be without it. In fact it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

FARMERS will please bear in mind that MOYER BRO'S., can supply them with material for making Phosphates, at city prices. Call and inquire prices.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in Consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or Catarrhal Headache, which he sends to any address, postpaid, for sixty cents, or four packages for $2. Sold by most druggists everywhere.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES STILL TRIUMPHANT.—Their sales last year was 127,833, being 40,000 more than in 1869, and 44,625 more than any other company in the world. The cause of this great demand for their new family sewing machine is the fact of its proving superior to all others in practical use, it is of the best steel on the most approved mechanical principles, and has all the late improvements for hemming, felling, braiding, tucking, cording, quilting, gathering, binding and embroidering. It will do as much work in three hours as other shuttle machines will in four, the movements are all positive, the power is applied direct to the parts, giving it great strength with the least possible friction, making it decidedly the most durable and perfect family machine ever invented. For sale on the lease plan, ten dollars a month. J. A. DORAN, agent for Columbia county.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ANNA VANHORN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Anna Vanhorn, late of Catawissa twp., Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to John B. Vanhorn of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN B. VANHORN,
may 26'71—6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DAVID R. ALBERTSON, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David R. Albertson late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Hiram R. Kline. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay. HIRAM R. KLINE,
may 26'71—6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DANIEL LIEBY, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Lieby, late of Locust township, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Henry Keller, of Locust twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment, without delay. HENRY HELLER,
June9,71—6w* Administrator.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

M. P. LUTZ.

BROWN MUSLINS.

33 inch	Appleton "A," per yard	11
" "	" by the bolt	13
" "	Augusta "A," per yard	12½
" "	" by the bolt	12
" "	Agawam "F," per yard	10
" "	" by the bolt	9½
" "	Exeter "A," per yard	12½
" "	" by the bolt	12
27 "	Augusta "A," per yard	9
30 "	Pepperell "E," per yard	15
" "	" by the bolt	14
48 "	Pequot "W," per yard	22
10-4 "	" "	45
" "	Monadnock per yard	37

BLEACH MUSLINS.

33 inch	Gold coin, per yard	21
" "	" by the bolt	21½
" "	Wamsutta, per yard	22
" "	" by the bolt	21
" "	Fruit of the Loom per yard	18
" "	" " by the bolt	17
" "	Lonsdale, per yard	18
" "	" by the bolt	17
" "	Chapman, per yard	16
" "	" by the bolt	15
" "	Rochdale, per yard	14
" "	Red Bank, per yard	12½
" "	Green Mt's, Co. "G," per yard	12½
" "	Hamilton "A," per yard	12½
39 "	Rockville, per yard	10
45 "	Foot "X," per yard	22
45 "	Fruit of the Loom, per yard	22
10-4 "	Monadnock, per yard	38
10-4 "	Pequot, per yard	55

Check shirtings form.....16, 2', 22 & 26
Stripe Shirtings from.....18 @ 23

TICKINGS.

36 inch	Minnehaha	38
" "	Conestoga	25
32 "	Wire Twist	27
31 "	Omega "O"	20
27 "	Lehigh Valley "H"	12½

PRINTS.

Shirting and Mourning	10½
Cochico, Merrimack and Spraigue	12½
American, Richmond and Manchester	12½
Pinks and Purples	12½
Garners, Amoskeag and Arnold	10
Columbian	8
Wellington	9½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18
Baird's Scotch	15
Best	12½
Nonpariel	12½

Delaines	12½ @ 15, 18, 20 & 22
Lawns	12½ @ 15, 18, 21 & 25
Pink, Blue and Buff French Lawn	40
Buff Chinese Grass cloth	25
Buff Linens for suits	32 @ 45
Mott Wash Poplins	18
Philadelphia Poplins, all colors	25
Red Lion Black Alpaces 35, 45, 50, 60, 75, 90 & $1.00	
Colored Silk Stripe Grenadines	25
Alexander Kid Gloves	1.75
" two buttons	1.25

SHAWLS.

Augusta	$3.00
Rosalind	3.00
Sultana (striped and plain centre,)	3.50
Bristol " " "	3.50
Hero	3.50
Printed Imitation Paisley	3.75
Paisley (red and black centres,)	$5.00 to $10.00
Black Lace	$1.50 to $ 2.25

SKIRTS.

Printed Percale	.75, $1.25 @ $1.50
Summer Felt	2.25
10 Bone, French wove Corsets	70

PAPER COLLARS.

Dietz as (cloth lined,)	10
Ruby "	20
Astor	25

PAPER CUFFS.

Napier (reversable)	40
Chromo "	50

SPOOL COTTON.

Alexander Kings, white and colored,	200 yds.	4
" " " "	per doz.	45
J. & P. Coats "	200 yds.	8
" " " "	per doz.	90
Clark's O. N. T. Machine		8 @ 90

PINS.

Adamantine per paper	4
Needle points " "	8
Best Needles " "	8

WHITE GOODS.

40 pieces Piques	18 to 50
Bishop Lawn	40 to 50
Victoria "	25 to 50
Plain Cambries	18 to 50
Stripe and Plaid Cambries	25 to 50
Jaconets soft finish	15
Plain Nainsook	45
Plaid and stripe Nainsook	35 to 65
36 inch India Long Cloth	45
Mull A. La Suisse	15 to 55
Tarletons, white and colored	40
Irish Linen from 28, 30 40, 50, 60, 75, $1.00 @ $1.75	
Ladies Linen Rik's, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50	
Gents hem'd. " 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, and 65	
Linen shirt fronts 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65 and 75	
Cotton Wove	20
White Trimmings	5 to 20
Towels	10 to 50
Napkins, per doz	$1.25 to $3.00
Table Linens	75 to 1.50
Bed Spreads	$1.75 to 3.75
Nottingham Lace Curtains 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 cts. per yard.	

In addition to the above, LUTZ has a full line of Black Silks, colored French Poplins, Summer Dress Goods and Suitings, Hosiery and Gloves, Lace and Linen collars and cuffs, Umberellas, Parasols, Fans, Hoop skirts, &c., which would be difficult to give the price of, as the assortment is extensive. M. P. LUTZ, Bloomsburg, Pa.

In Brower's Block, next to the Court House, apr 21'71—tf

JUNE.

THE SULTRY SEASON.

The summer months are here, and as usual brings a long train of diseases, many dangerous and fatal. It is the season when nature can do little in recuperating our exhausted strength, and when we are required to fortify our physique against the dangers arising from the universal prevalency of sickness. The only true safeguard is that pure and reliable tonic and invigorator, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which is indorsed and recommended by the medical faculty and unnumbered thousands of persons in every city, town and village in the country, who have tested its remedial virtues, and by its aid preserved or recovered their health. It will purify the Blood and Secretions; cure every form of Indigestion, and afford immediate relief in cases of Dyspepsy, Colic, Cholera Morbus, and kindred diseases. Provide yourself now against a time of need. Delays are often dangerous. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.

OUR CELEBRATED

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen made or sold in this country! Will not corrode. Sixty lines written with one Pen of ink! Will outwear a dozen best steel Pens. Put up in neat slide boxes. SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS, and for this reason any energetic person can realize $200 per month. Profits over 200 per cent. Two sample Pens, 10 cents; two boxes, 50 cents; five boxes, $1.00; twelve boxes, $2.00. Address

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to many imitations of inferior quality. Buy only the genuine FOUNTAIN PENS sold by this Company. In writing for Pens give your Name, Town, County, and State, plainly written, and orders will meet with prompt attention.

jan 26'71 1y

A Chapter of Facts.

Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts, important to the public, into a small compass. Those facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place, then, the article is a stimulant, tonic and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, it tones, regulates and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver, and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure, is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulants which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of fact which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, there will be exposed to public vendue, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th, 1871,

the following described real estate, viz: A certain tract of land lying in Locust township, in the Columbia county, and adjoining land of Samuel Hampton, land of John Snyder, land of Leonard Adams, and others, containing

FIFTY ACRES

more or less, whereon are erected a log house and a small BANK BARN.

There are on the premises apple and cherry trees, and a spring of excellent water. And to be sold as the Estate of Samuel G. Pilkington, deceased.

BENJAMIN WAGNER,
Administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on striking down of the property—one-fourth, less the ten per cent. on the confirmation; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from the confirmation, nisi.

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
BLOOMSBURG, May 20, 1871. Clerk.

Patent Medicines.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effect of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to dissect on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility; it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically true in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the busy manner in which it is usually swallowed, is no our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, and apparently willing one; for were this not the case way so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire, can avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has stilled the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfil the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest of German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold up against so much worse and dangerous of this class, namely—that a desire for intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or increasing a taste or desire for inebriating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that their tendency is in a diametrically opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

in all cases of the biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile—thereby purifying the stomach with the most indis pensable elements of sound digestion in proper proportions. They give tone to the stomach—stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart vigor and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like a new creature being—in fact, giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthfulness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed: but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, DYSPEPSIA

THEY STAND UNRIVALED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom extreme Bitters are not only unpalatable but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended for use where a slight alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well-known Tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so flavored as to remove the extreme bitterness. The preparation is not only palatable, but combines, in modified form, all the virtues of the German bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous menstruum of the purest quality. In cases of languor or excessive debility where the system appears to have become exhausted of its energies,

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but invigorates and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thorough, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken is none the less certain. Indigestion, Billiousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

or his invaluable TONIC. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These wonderful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than Mandrake itself. It is a medicine virtues of this health-giving plant in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of the Podophyllin Pill contain in a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

stimulating its functions and causing it to make its biliary secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their action is exerted. The extract of Mandrake contains in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all other purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two for an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame, give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr.

Humorous.

Woman's Rights.

Dennis McFlynn has been thinking about "woman's rights," and his excited imagination finds vent in poetry. Read it:

Hurrah! for the time that is comin',
When ladies shall vote like the min;
Ooh, won't the polis be a bloomin'
Wid fitters and crinoline thrin!
Election day thin I am thinkin'
Will be the great day of the year,
Whin lasses an' lads will be drinkin'
Together the candidates' beer.

What's the use to wrangle wid Biddy
About who the living shall make;
An' sure if 't'will plase her I'm riddy
To give up the hod for her sake.
An' be staying all day at the shanty
To 'tind the domestic affairs,
A bollin the bafe an' pertaties,
An' mendin' the rips and the tairs,

Thin whin election approaches,
An' the lasties are marchin' the strate
Wid big bands of music an' torches,
An' Biddy is standin' the trate,
I'll be on the side-walk hurrahin'
For me own darlin' Biddy McFlynn,
Wid a child in my arms, and a drawin'
A cab wid another one in.

An' whin she is makin' her spaches,
Before the great min of the land,
Sure then I will lend her my braches,
An' sit by her side on the stand,
An' after she's done with her talkin'
Ooh, thin how the people will cheer,
An' off to the polis be a walkin'
An' votin' for Biddy my dear.

An' whin all the votin' is over
An' Biddy's elected, sure thin
I'll live like a pig in the clover,
Wid Honorable Mrs. McFlynn;
The shanty I'll quickly be leavin'
An' livin' wid illegant taste,
Wid a horse and a shay for me drivin'
An' a nigger to wait on the baste.

It's niver a lie I am speakin'
But thrue every word that I say,
It's myself 'twould niver be takin'
The rights of the ladies away,
If a lassie thinkin' it proper,
Should shoulder the mortar an' brick,
Bad luck to the thief that would shop her
I'd block his two eyes purty quick.

The way is for all to kape aisy,
An' give to the ladies their way;
They trip up and vote like a daisy,
No matter what blackguards may say,
An' thin should the office be sakin'
Or, twirlin' the pick or the sphade,
An' for us the livin' be makin'
Who cares so the livin' is made!

The Independent Farmer.

Let sailors sing of the windy deep,
Let sailors praise their armor,
But in my heart this toast I'll keep—
The Independent Farmer,
When first the rose in robe of green
Unfolds its crimson lining;
And round his cottage porch is seen
The honey-suckle shining;
When banks of bloom their sweetness yield
To bees that gather honey,
He drives his team across the field,
When skies are soft and sunny.

The blackbird clucks behind the plow,
The quail pipes loud and clearly,
You orchard hides behind its bow
The home he loves so dearly;
The gray and old barn doors unfold,
His ample store in measure,
More rich than heaps of hoarded gold,
A precious, blessed treasure;
While yonder in the porch there stands
His wife, the lovely charmer,
The sweetest rose on all his lands—
The Independent Farmer.

To him the spring comes dancingly,
To him the summer blushes;
The autumn smiles with yellow ray,
His sleep old winter hushes.
He cares not how the world may move,
No doubts nor fears confound him,
His little flock is linked in love,
And household angels round him;
He trusts to God and loves his wife,
Nor griefs nor ill may harm her,
He's nature's nobleman in life—
The Independent Farmer.

A KANSAS politician, writing a letter of condolent to the widow of a "country member" who had been his friend, says:—"I am pained to hear that —— has gone to heaven, We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

"THE fact is," said an elderly wife, "a man does not know how to straighten up things. He does not know how to begin. I don't wonder," she remarked in conclusion, "that when God made Adam, he went right to work and made a woman to tell him what to do."

A MERCER county cow thinks she is entitled to the championship because she gives eight gallons of milk every day, which yield 18 pounds of butter per week.

"If we had a cow that gave such milk,
We'd dress her in the finest silk,
We'd feed her on the choicest hay,
And milk her forty times a day."

THE lady principal of a school, in her advertisement, mentioned her lady assistant and the "reputation for teaching which she bears," but the compositor in putting up the type inadvertently left out the word "which," and so the advertisement went forth broadcast to the world commending the lady's "reputation for teaching *she bears*!"

ONE of those things which the lamented Artemus Ward called a "goak" was perpetrated in Broad street the other day. A young gentleman who followed the high art of chimney sweeping, accosted an elegantly attired gentleman thusly: "Say stranger, can you tell me in what particular you and I are alike?" "No," answered the gent. "Well, I'll tell you, because we are both well sooted (suited)."

HOW THEY EAT HASH IN ARKANSAS.—An exchange says: There is an energy in the keeping of boarding houses in Arkansas quite unknown to the North. The proprietor of a private hostelry in a town of the State, having heard frequent complaints from his boarders about the regular recurrence of hash, prepared himself to crush the rebellious spirit. At the next morning meal he placed two revolvers beside his plate, and remarked: "Whoever says he does'nt like hash lies." He then began distributing hash, and no man declined it.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE.—Western swindlers "raise the wind" by a process of rascality explained as follows:

A man, whom we will call A. Brown, comes to an honest farmer, whom we may call John Smith, and introduces himself as the general agent for the sale of a seeding or other machine, and tries to induce John Smith to become his sub-agent, telling him that he can make a handsome profit by the sale of these machines, and that he (Brown) only asks $10, to be paid after he (John Smith) has sold $275 worth of seeding machines. John Smith has no hesitancy in entering into a contract with A. Brown, which the latter has in readiness, printed form, as follows:

One year after date, I promise to pay A. Brown or bearer, ten dollars, when I sell by order, Two Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars' worth of SEEDING MACHINES, for value received, at ten per centam per annum, said ten dollars, when due, are payable at Terre Haute, Indiana.

JOHN SMITH, Agent for A. Brown.

Witness: JO HN DOE.

This note is apparently all right and fair upon its face, but, the reader will observe that by tearing the paper in two, just after the date above and the signature, "Smith," below, the reading is entirely changed and the left hand piece of paper becomes a promissory note for $275, which the sharper immediately sells at a good discount, and then strike out for some other section of the country.

Business Cards.

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to wait upon customers at call.
apr 21'71—1y JOHN G. QUICK.

CLARK

IS RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS!

CALL AND SEE.

April 14, 1871.

A SPLENDID

CELESTE ORGAN

WITH TWO SETT REEDS & THREE STOPS, can be bought for $130 at

I. W. NILES,

Piano Warerooms near Forks Hotel.
may12'71-6m.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,

(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [Jan.13,'71-1y

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Go to

HENRY YOST,

East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jan 1'71—tf.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

INK! INK!! INK!!!

By buying Gehr's Celebrated Ink Powders, you can make INK for less than half the money and far superior to anything yet in use. Will not corrode steel pens. Freezing will not injure. Sample package sufficient for one pint of ink will be sent by return mail to any one sending twenty-five cents to M. W. NUSS,
Box 181,
apr 14'71—3m * Bloomsburg, Pa.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
jan.n 17

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Mutineer," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwait," and "Merquem," etc. apr 28,'71—tf

NEW ORGAN AND PIANO WAREROOMS.

ORGANS & PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

Plan's from all first-class makers, from $450 to $1000. Organs from $50 to $750. A splendid Organ 8 octave, 2 set reeds, and tremolo with panneled Black Walnut Case, only $123,00. Single reed, same case as above, $103. I have made arrangements to have the latest styles on hand as soon as published. Teachers supplied at regular discount. Warerooms, Main street, near Forks Hotel. tf. I. W. NILES.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rates than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.1,'71—1y

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.,

are now opening at their old stand corner of MAIN AND MARKET STREETS, BLOOMSBURG,

a full line of new good consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles required to meet the wants of the public. may 26'71—tf.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FURNITURE

and BEDDING WAREROOMS of H. R. LEWIS, are the cheapest in the city. He is now selling PARLOR SUITS in PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, REPS or TERRY; WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS in Oil or Varnish; COTTAGE FURNITURE, all styles; BEDDING and MATTRESSES, various sizes; cheaper than Auction prices; CARPETS, every variety.

Come and see and be convinced. You will save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. R. LEWIS,
No. 1430 and 1434 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Next door to corner of Fifteenth Street.
mar.3'71 3m.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.
Aug. 20,'69.

EXCHANGE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Widmyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

DECKER & STECKEL.
May 5, 1871.—1y

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco fair orals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLES BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of these officers.

Patent Medicines.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S,

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA

GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid tract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Etc. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not disolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all disease that has been established in the system for years.

Being prepared EXPRESSLY for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING proprieties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the COMPLEXION a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of HEALTH and PURITY. For Purifying the Blood, removing all Chronic Constitutional Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. And the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1.50 per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

OR THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculi, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, loss of Power, loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, and Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as is Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and Midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 50,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCE, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethe, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of Incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of CUTANEOUS AFFECTION. It speedily eradicates PIMPLES, SPOTS, SCORBUTIC DRYNESS, INDURATIONS of the CUTANEOUS MEMBRANE, etc., dispels REDNESS and INCIPIENT INFLAMATION, HIVES, RASH, MOTH PATCHES, DRYNESS OF SCALP OR SKIN, FROST BITES, and all purposes for which SALVES or OINTMENTS are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depend the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisits, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniment of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU, SARSAPARILLA, and CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive P. m.	Arrive P. m.	Going South Leave P. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	9.45	2.15	3.25	6.20
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	3.50	6
Kingston	8.45	1.25	4.13	7.59
Plymouth	8.35	1.17	4.20	7.59
Shickshinny	7.55	12.39	4.58	8.55
Berwick	7.33	12.01	5.14	9.31
Bloom	6.25	11.33	5.50	9.39
Danville	6.19	11.05	6.10	9.41
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.50	10.40	6.40	10.29

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

On and after May 28th 1871, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

2.10 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.50 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday's) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG
General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISK, Gen'l. Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Lv. 8.35 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv. 6.25 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muncy,	" 5.55 "
" 9.40 "	Milton,	" 5.30 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	" 4.50 "
" 10.38 "	Riverside,	" 4.32 "
" 10.45 "	Catawissa,	" 4.04 "
" 11.50 "	Ringtown,	" 2.55 "
" 12.24 p.m.	Summit,	" 2.30 "
" 12.34 "	Quakake,	" 2.10 "
" 12.48 "	E. Mahony June,	" 1.45 "
" 1.30 "	Stine, Tamaqua, June.	" 12.52 "
" 4.55 "	Reading,	" 10.40 a.m.
" 5.15 "	Pottsville,	"
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "	Stine Mauch Chunk, dine	" 1.05 p.m.
" 2.37 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.00 noon
" 5.00 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.45 a. m
" 2.55 "	Easton,	" 11.35 "
	New York, R. Liberty st.,	
" 5.30 "	via Phila. & R. R.,	" 9.00 "
" 8.57 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 5.30 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.35 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hour in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains of Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 3.30, and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.20, 8.30 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m., train from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Philad'a, at 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phil's Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville and Tuscarora Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 2.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.50, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a.m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.30 noon, 2.05, 4.35 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East 7a. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 8.00 a.m., and 2.20 p.m. Hamburg at 10.00 a.m. Shamokin at 8.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.55 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mainanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m., and 2.40 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.40 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p.m., passing Reading at 7.50 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.10 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17 9.05 a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a.m. & 1.15 6.45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a.m. and 2.00 and 5.30 p.m. returning leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00a.m.; Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m., and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.50 p. m. and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m., for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m.' and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. March 27.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

Books.

AGENTS Wanted for BELDEN, The White Chief

Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR me Red Skins. The thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and hostile tribes, Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people, Their Sports, LEGENDS, TRADITIONS, How they WOO and WED, SCALP, DOCTOR, WORSHIP, &c. New, Fresh and Popular. PRICE LOW. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Choice field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, Illustrations and particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher
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A NEW BOOK of the greatest interest and importance. Written from a high moral and physiological standpoint, by an eminent physician and medical professor, it shows how SATAN is working out his subtle and dangerous designs through our most sacred domestic and social relations. Pure-minded, but outspoken and aggressive, the author handles the delicate subjects treated of *without gloves*, but in such a manner as not to minister to a prurient curiosity. *The Physical Regeneration of the Race*, as a subject justly enlisting the interest and sympathy of all true philanthropists, and this book, it is believed, will contribute to that end just in proportion as it has readers. A circular sent free, containing a full description and synopsis of the work with liberal extracts. C. F. VENT, Publisher
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Jan 1'71.

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Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

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